r and justice require that the gentle signed with me a recent publication subject of "clave emancipation in Kenshould the should none of them have asked done. It is this, that colonisation was a sabrased as a part of the scheme of emanthen proposed, mainly owing to my mations release. This refusal was from no information as to the great additional of with which any scheme would be received and it had colonisation connected with it, ton any doubt as to the intrinsic imporne from any value of colonisation if it could be need, but from a settled conviction that coloand believing it not shogether honest to seem to advocate a which I did not believe to be practica-The development of opinions on the part isligent emancipators from all quarters in of the practicability of colonisation, canof make any man doubt the soundness of per peculiar views. Though still unconyet, as my unbelief is based upon the ni the negroes themselves will be unwilis therefore not practicable, I cheerconcede that a clause requiring their reme removal of the negro race from Kenthey are unwilling to go to Africa, a law a shall contemplate their coercive removal have the effect of driving most of them Kentucky, and compelling them to find a heatersy, and compening them to find al some given time all individual proprietorship one given came an interstitute proprietorsamp to spervision and vigilance of public officers wing colonised, because it is doubtful ther such condition will not render the and scheme perfectly illusory to both whites and blacks; but there can be no objection, on contrary, every reason is in favor of arming the government with power to coerce coloestion with the proceeds of their own hire, plarthey have been emancipated from private

Fermerly I entertained the same views as neces now to be still held by many of the friends amancipation, and thought that if the black negulation was to be kept up to what it now is, forth of the whole population of the State, tion would benefit either race without colonisa-The census of 1840, showing the very small increase in the blacks much below the usiaral increase, shook that opinion without changing it. There was reason to doubt whethe any calculation based on the preceding ten years might not be unsafe, inasmuch as the fever and an undue amount of exportation of slaves thereby induced. But no such cause has been perating for the last eight years, and, as the returns from the auditor's office still continue to show the same remarkably small ratio of incrase, we may safely conclude that natural causes will prevent its becoming more rapid.-We may infer that there is not profitable emcouble in fity years.

The adoption of any system of emancipation would greatly accelerate exportation of slaves. palmy that number at once amid a white popvalue of only six hundred thousand.

isserniants from our State is not practicable, and if seacticable not very desirable. We had as well keep a certain amount of free blacks of ais to be imported, and no prohibitory system r society, it is doubtful whether, for a century least, it is not best that such modes of labor staid be performed by a distinct and inferior ins. The prospect of such being the result will second much the best with the present prethe of both the richer and poorer whites. managetion, therefore, instead of being an intable and irrovocable rule of the Constituu, should be a lodgment of discretionary wer with the Legislature, to be relaxed whenexpediency or policy should require. In

theform as man in the State can have any obextent to colonisation, but all must incline to is the publication referred to, we ventured to gale to pro-slavery men the design of availthemselves of the present disfavor toward accipation, in consequence of the action of reign abolitionists, to fasten the system of segre slavery in Kentucky by removing the equilibrium prohibition of 1833 against the immatten of slaves. Some of the most intellient and influential among them had not besied to avow such intention in conversation, It we did not anticipate that any considerable ody of them would have been so imprudent as abisely to disclose such a design. Yet the last gislature, composed of the most ultra proery men ever convened in Kentucky, not steat with passing a resolution as the represolatives of the people of Kentucky, denounof any and all modes of emancipation, have T passed a law which is understood to be repeal of the law of 1833. The policy that law was, in prohibiting the importation sixres, except by immigrants, to leave it to the raital and imperceptible influence of time to tile the question as to the true position of heatecky in regard to negro slavery. There the constant exportation of slaves from lentucky for sale in a better market, the fact on sufficiently demonstrated that we already at many as we had profitable employment this state of things at all likely to improve, but this state of things at all likely to improve, but this state of things at all likely to improve, but it is every day getting worse. It is an undoubted fact, that forty years ago there were more hats, shoes, boots, saddles, and various articles of furniture manufactured in Kentucky than such is their real now for perpetuating legro slavery upon Kentucky that we have had this State, to make a tender of their sincere which they are perfectly unanimous, a policy benefits of negro slavery, and agitate to the remotest corners of the State, until they shall

It was distinctly intimated in the publication elerned to that it was no part of the intention of the friends of emancipation to agitate that viction to every poor man's mind, that the sysabject merely for the sake of agitation. On tuty of the proposed convention of its friends candidly to ascertain the prospect of success,

in the Constitution against the importation of will still be without the facility of giving the elsubject of "slave emancipation in Ken-subject of "slave emancipation in Ken-should be set right before the public in should be set right before the public in emancipation, has endeavored to aid our delib-encelar, though none of them have asked eractions by the terrors of their mighty denunwilling to trust to the ability of emancipators sufficiently to raise the question of the polic of the act of 1833, have, in the most authoritative manner, thrust it forward for the consideration of the people. They have taken care to prove, in the very hour when we most needed such proof, that legislative discretion was not to be trusted for the preservation of that salutary law, and that, if its policy was warth preserving, the people must take care to

There are a large number of slaveholders in Kentucky, probably a majority, who are neither emancipators nor perpetualists—considerate, prudent men, who are instinctively disinclined to all innovation or agitation, and especially disinclined to the agitation of this delicate subject. They were content with the policy of the law be removed to Africa, and, if so, their of 1833 and disposed to let time settle the question of slavery in Kentucky. The recent action concede that a clause requiring their re-can do no harm to the great object in neutral position. In the coming contest they will have to take sides either for perpetualism On the contrary, it cannot be doubted or gradual emancipation, provided the latter estion is raised. Their support of the law of 1833 indicates their leaning sufficiently to authorise a high hope as to their decision. One of their number, in a recent publication characterised by much discretion and good This, of course, is upon the idea that sense, proposes that they meet in convention. take council together, and advise with each other what shall be done. It is to be hoped they will do so, and appoint delegates to confer event their seeking homes elsewhere for sevent their seeking homes elsewhere for at Frankfort in April. Should they do so and should depend upon the condition of should it then be ascertained that there is no good prospect of success for emancipation, if they will agree to a constitutional prohibition against the importation of slaves, they can dictate their own terms as to the balance. It is assuming nothing to venture to promise, in behalf of the emancipators of the State, that it will be found that they are not disposed to agitate for the mere sake of sgitation, either for the present or for the hereafter. They will be content that the Legislature shall have discretionary power not oftener than once, after the last session they will hold no terms and make no compromises. They will declare against it unremitting and untiring warfare. Indeed it their peculiar interests also? loes not leave them the alternative of perfect equaintance and inaction on the slave subject eeling the firmest, the most undoubting conaction that true policy and justice are on their side, every dictate of self-respect and duty to for cotion farms was raging during that period the State will require that they shall vindicate their principles and endeavor to propagate It is well known that a majority of the slaveolders are opposed to the importation of more

slaves. How then do the members of the last egislature expect to be sustained in this new policy? Is it by reason of their supposed influonce over the poorer class of men, who are not playment in Kentucky for any more slaves than slave owners, most of whom have no prospect me now have, and that, if the system were left of becoming so, none of whom have any perand sturbed, the present number would not sonal interest in maintaining slavery, and who constitute four-fifths of the voters of the State? There must be some plausiblity in the argument which goes to show that slavery is bene-It would at once, most probably, exceed the natural increase, and the amount would be very the almost exclusive owners of slaves, or so many respectable and intelligent men would greatian to take effect. To supply the place not avow that opinion. But, what is the course ted slaves, white labor would be sought of reasoning by which it is expected to prove to and induced to come into the State. Every accountries the great laboring class, who own no slaves, to the vessels of both nations. By the proposed but do their own work in tilling the thinner and countries to come to Liverpool from the United States, laborated that their interests than supplying the place of the exported system! Kentucky has been trying the exblacks, adding isrgely to the natural increase of periment for between sixty and seventy years, the whites, and thus giving us reasonable and thus far the direct benefits slavery, if there nds for the belief, that in fifty years we be such, have never yet reached the poor lands. stead have a white population of some two limits, whilst the black population would not that those benefits never will reach them. used if it equalled the present number of All know that negro slavery never did and mer two hundred thousand. The emancipa-ing of that number of blacks among a white usion of two million, with the chance of of our thinner lands must by this time be perling many of them by means of colonisa- sufficiently convinced that, whatever may be he and of scaring off still more from the fear the dirict benefits of negro slavery to others, they are never to reap any of them. What then are the collateral benefits of slavery to that class of our population who constitute so large a ma-It is believed that the entire removal of the jority of the whole? This development the prowhole of the present black population or their slavery men have never yet made. No one has The French Government has despatched an Enyet attempted to prove that the system was beneficial to that class of our population. There are perhaps more rich men in Kentucky in our own raising for the menial offices of house proportion to white population than there are frants as to import them from other States .- in Ohio. One of the evils of the system is to Such is the great predilection with us for blacks | accumulate too much wealth in few hands, and that kind of service, that they would be cer- the rich part of our population may be conceded to be in a sufficiently prosperous condition. laws could keep them out. Less than ahun- But the rich are a very lean minority of the of thousand would supply that particular kind population of any country. They are so few in demand for blacks in a population of two number that with no propriety can the funda-number of whites. But, whatever the number mental institutions of society be adjusted with may be necessary to supply it, we need not a peculiar view, much less with an exclusive guige their stay, for, from the composition of eye, to their interests. The great interests to be attended to, not to the exclusion of others, however, but that which is most entitled to respectful considertion, is the interest of the laboring masses -of those who constitute fourfifths if not five-sixths of our white population. Let it be shown how slavery benefits them— Columnisation, so far as it is connected with what interest they have in the perpetuation of slavery and the increase of slaves in our State. It is precisely in its evil operation on them, by

> effects on the well-being of the whole State. They are mostly small farmers, remote from market. The mechanic arts and manufactures are but little pursued among them. They have not been reared to such pursuits and do not voluntarily fall into them. The institution of slavery keeps mechanics and manufacturers from coming to the State and settling among them. That is what they want. Agricultural labor is overstocked. They want an industrious, consuming population near them, which they can have the benefit of feeding, and which can one producer can feed himself and five or six others. All producers and an open contents are quoted at about 81 60; threes others. All producers and no consumers can range about 50f. never constitute a prosperous community .--They especially need the facilities for educating their children and teaching their sons good trades. They cannot give all their sons farms, but they know that if they can make them good mechanics, they will make them independent. How does the large slave-holder of an adjacent county aid or assist that class of our community? He raises his own provisions and is a competitor in the market with his surplus. He grows his own wool and flax, weaves and makes up his own coarser clothing, imports his furni-ture and finer clothing ready-made from a free State, and encourages no mechanic but the blacksmith and the house-builder, and that because he cannot import a ready-made house, and because he cannot send to a free State to have his wagon mended or his horseshod. Nor is

its destructive influence on their best interests,

there are at this day. The great mass of every community is, always must slaves, when its authors must know that has been, and always will be poor. In other The great mass of every community is, always only effect can be, in the present state of the words, the great majority must always be made of the negro population of the Union. To the men who aided in the passage of this law, leave, in behalf of all the emancipators in every discussion of negro slavery. Let it be shown how or in what way it is, that they are tainly been beaten in several encounters with the exposed of make a tender of their sincere benefited by the system. Directly it cannot be, lt is a frank and undisguised avowal of ern States afford better markets for slaves than the premote and encourage the spread even the rich lands of Kentucky, it is in vain to on slavery as a thing good in itself and expect that slaves will be generally owned by the small proprietors of our thin lands. If there is the correspondence said to have passed respecting the small proprietors of our thin lands. If there is the correspondence said to have passed respecting the ameration of the Island of Cuba.—

The recent avowal will bring shown. You may rely upon the sympathies and the supposed sense of justice of this great majoration in the supposed sense of justice of this great majoration it comes as the utter-when you venture upon a new course of measurements. at to the State. Our adversaries have the small proprietors of our thin lands. If there ation it comes as the utter- when you venture upon a new course of measof a scorn and defiance which will comthem together as one man. Whatever rely too much upon the gullibility of the masses, if you do not show how they are to be benefited. to the plane of emancipation, as to the You must satisfy them by pointing to the comfor presenting them, and the inconvenience parative superior presperity of the slave States Prenature agitation, this is a matter about over the free. In what particulars will you find against which they wage interminable war. Dethis superiority? In commerce, in manufacfast them to-day, they will rally again on the enterprise, in roads or canals, in arts, in learnnerrow. They will discuss and rediscuss, from ing, in common schools for the poor, in the gen-tice press and from the stump, the beauties and cral diffusion of the common elements of education, or will it be in the proper appreciation of the working man, and of all industrial pursuits? None of these, no not one of them furnishes the means of an illustration in favor of the slave system, but each and all of them tell a tale the other way, which must carry uncontrollable con-

tem of slavery is not good for him. the proposed convention of its friends cedented unanimity at the polls, that she will be and, if not good, frankly to avow the fact, and schools. Her Legislature will pass law after the limiting our efforts to obtain a prohibition will have no common schools. The poor man

slaves. This was done in reference to what it ements of a plain education to his children. We was thought was due to the peace and quiet of have not the teachers for the schools, but, above the State. The pro-slavery party in the Legislature, not willing to trust to our discretion operation, and supervise them when started. operation, and supervise them when started.— Louisville has the honor of being the first city in the West to start a system of common schools. This was done under the influence and guidance ciation against all emancipation; and, not of New England men.-it has been kept up for twenty years under their superintendence-it is so extended that it is annually imparting its benefits to some four thousand children. Not a hundred votes could be obtained in the city for its abolition. Yet, it is the firm conviction of one who has been intimately acquainted with it for ten years, that, if the Northern men among us, were to withdraw from it their gratuitous superision and care, it would, in a very few years, he out of inanition and neglect. It is one of hose small kind of public concerns which our Virginia stock have not been trained to in early fe, and therefore deem beneath their attention. This is but one of the many illustrations of the erroneous structure of society where negro slavery is part of the structure. The rich are not brought into sufficiently near contact with poor men to feel their dependence on them or elicit ufficient active sympathy for them. The general policy of all the slave States is to let every man do for himself and to take care of himself; there are no general provisions in aid of the nasses, nothing to call forth and combine their small means for even their own general benefit. Searly all local public trusts are conducted in the most slothful and slovenly manner. Roads, ridges, and public edifices all speak in most inelligible and unmistakeable language. The nost casual observer and inattentive traveler cannot cross the line from a slave into a free State without being struck with the contrast in all the elements of visible prosperity. It is the ontrast between sloth and premature decay and all the active bustle of thriving industry and rapid improvement in all the elements of a State's well-being and prosperity. Ask the invariable answer from all men of intelligence, that it is to be found in the system of negro

slavery." Can it be that the poorer class in this State do ot yet understand this matter-that it has yet be explained to them? What is to be the effect of that explanation when they shall receive May it not be that, in driving this matter to extremities, the pro-slavery men have reckoned too much upon the force of mere blind, popular lapse of each twenty or thirty years, to propose a plan of gradual emancipation for the decision of the people at the polls. But with the law of own supposed peculiar interests, the great manufacture of the people at the polls. jority may even yet, before the first Monday of August, be aroused to paying some attention to

S. S. NICHOLAS.

Arrival of the America.

Boston, March 9-12 A. M. The steamer America, with Liverpool dates to be 24th ult., arrived at Halifax at at a quarter past A. M., on the 8th inst. An express started imediately, and arrived at Digby on the Bay undy, at 11 o'clock 40 minutes A. M., and in ight hours and fifty minutes, the express crossed e Bay of Fundy in the steamer Conqueror, being detained six hours and a half, and nearly two ers in the bay by the immense fields of ice. The following interesting summary of news is ompiled from the latest papers by this arrival:

In England Mr. Lambouchere has again brought rality the British Parliament may be disposed to in which the Convention to-morrow, based upon the most com-plete reciprocity of interest, and upon the opening the entire coasting trade of the two countries oal or passengers, and carry them to Glasgow or fresh cargo from her final port of discharge. The India Mail has arrived with dates from Bomay, to the 19th, and Calcutta to the 8th of Januy, and Hong Kong to the 30th December. The cholers returns have now swelled to 12,395. which 5,546 have died, and 3,785 have recov-

ered, leaving 3,164 under treatment, of whom the result is not yet settled.

The Bank of England's account only exhibits r increasing resources, whilst the lower rate of discounts among the private bankers, precludes the bank from adding to her mercantile business. The reports from California continue to excite tense interest, which extends to all classes .gineer to California with the object of surveying

The National Assembly has finally voted its own solution, and the New Assembly will meet about the middle of May. Louis Napoleon seems to be daily acquiring political strength and popu-larity, and those politicians who have hitherto, on apprehension of instability, or other motives, withheld their support, now come forward to de-clare themselves Bonapartists, and accordingly ery great progress has been made in re-establish ing public confidence. The "Bonnet Rouge," the symbol of liberty, as well as of crime, has been put down in almost all parts of France.—
Montagrand and Socialists inscriptions have shared the same fate.

M. Ledru Rollin having interrogated the Minis ry as to the affairs of Rome received in reply an intimation that the French Government did not mean to acknowledge the Roman Government vithout previously ascertaining that it approves of and that the French ministry was anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position beoming a temporal prince and head of the Catho-

that the system produces most of its pernicious The Assembly, in spite of an ineffectual effort of the Red Republicans to fetter the Government y a declaration of principles, passed unceremoiously to the order of the day.

The saloons of Paris, which have been so long

losed, are now nightly filled with crowds of the Joseph Bonaparte will proceed to Spain as em-passador, but insists on remaining at Paris till after the elections, for which he is preparing so as to consolidate the power of his relatives at the head of the Republic. A continuance of tranquility may increase the good disposition which

Italy, &c.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Vimna with his family, and taken refuge at the port San Stonano. A provisional government has been declared by the excited people as part of Italy in the Roman States. The Republican feeling has reached the highest point of excitement, and the Executive Committee has usurped the papal authority which is altogether set aside. The Pope has been deposed, and a Republic established.— The amendments of Mr. Thompson, adopted by the House as a substitute for Mr. Walker's, was Sardinia remains quiet. The King seems conscious te has not the confidence of the Italians, and acordingly his object seems to be confined to the lous of the several powers now assembling at Brussels, for the adjustment of the Italian affairs. M. Somerods has arrived at London from Vienna with a view to settle with Lord Palmeston, the

oreliminaties of the Brussels Congress.

The King of Holland opened the Chambers on he 14th, amidst the general manifestations of atachment from the people.

In Prussia the elections have caused universal interest. The prosperity of the ministry have

Austria and Hungary.

In Austria and Hungary affairs have again taken an unfavorable turn. The Imperialists have cer-Hungarians, and Berne is likely to give them a great deal of trouble.

Madrid, on the 31st of January, a call was made the Senate, also, Gen. Navarez confirmed the above, and added that the rumor of a cession was entirely unfounded and that the Island of Cuba would always remain as now, a part of the mon-

archy of Spain. We have the important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope, and the establishment of a Republic, which event took place on the 9th ult. It was voted by the Chamber that the Pope shall enjoy all the guaranties necessary for the indepen-

dence of his spiritual power. China.

Centon commercial advices from China are not Canton commercial advices from China are not so favorable as riight be wished. The stocks of manufactured goods are small, but the demand was very limited; lower rates had been submitted to, both for cloths and yarns. Money was so scarce that nothing could be done but to barter. The large exports of bullion for some time past was beginning to tell seriously on commerce, and high

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1849.

Mr. Bright presented the credentials of Governor Whitcomb, elected Senator from Indiana for six cears from the 4th inst., when the term of Mr. lanneran will expire. Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Fina ported with an amendment, bill authorising the inage at the Mint of gold dollars and double

esgles. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then passed. [The House subsequently oncurred in the amendment. On motion of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the Senate in

sisted upon their amendments to the Military Ap-propriation Bill, and a committee of conference was appointed, [by both Houses.]

Mr. Douglass, chairman of the committee on Territories, reported back House bill to establish the Territorial Government of Upper California, and moved that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. He stated that he had found it impossible to get the committee together, though he had several times notified them to meet. Mr. D. subsequently moved to take up the bill, stating that it was his desire to make one more

effort to give a territorial government to California. After some further remarks by Messrs, Butler, Rusk, and Hamlin, the motion to take up was negatived by yeas and nays, 25 to 28. The amendment of the House to the bill to the

act for the supplementary admission of lows and Florida into the Union, and so the bill stands pas-Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back House amendment to the bill to carry into effect the 5th article of the treaty with Mexico, in reference to Commissioner, Surveyor and other officers to run the boundary line, with a recommendation that the Senate non-con-cur thereir. The amendment is that, before reported, requiring that these officers shall be apcointed from the corps of Topographical Engineers and thus nullifying the appointments already made and confirmed by the Senate.] After debate, by Messrs. Baldwin and Allen, the

bill, on motion of the latter, was laid on the table, with the understanding that the salaries of these fficers, provided for in the bill, should be provicause of the contrast, and there is one uniform, | ded for by an amendment to one of the appropria

Mr. Breese, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution to authorise the en-ployment of a suitable person to collect and compile the laws of Mexico up to the 13th May 1846, having a bearing on land claims in California and New Mexico. Agreed to.

House bill to make arrangements for the taking of the Seventh Census, and constituting the Secreary of State, Secretary of the Home Department, and Postmaster General a Board thereon, was passed, with an amendment proposed by Mr. King, substituting the Attorney General for the Secretay of the Home Department.

Mr. Underwood moved to take up the bill from

the House to establish a Home Department; when Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, rose and reported back the bill from the Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass, A debate ensued between Messrs. Allen, Hunter, Webster, Niles and Mason. The lattermoved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but it was, by yeas and nays, decided in the negative.

The debate was continued by Mesers, Calhoun oote and Hunter. Without concluding, the latter gave way to enable Mr. Atherton, chairman of the Finance Committee, to move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the Fortification Bill, which was agreed to-so that

the bill stands passed.

Mr. Atherton further stated that the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the Indian Appropriation Bill, had met, but could come to no agreement in relation on the President, who subsequently reported that to the amendment of the House providing for an they had performed the duty, and then the Senate additional mane of five millions of treasury notes, adjourned sine die. orward the Government proposition, for the mod-ication of the Navigation laws, and Mr. Bancroft, or Minister, states that to whatever extent in libdifficulty may be compositised, when that a marble bust of the late John Quincy Adams, gislate in this matter, that he is ready to sign a the hour of four having arrived, the Senate took by King, procured by the voluntary contribution the usual recess until 6 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At six o'clock the Senate was called to order. The question before the Senate, when the Sen-transportation, &c., from Boston to Washington ate took their recess, was on the amendments of Agreed to-125 to 14. dened with cutton and tobacco, and she will be the Committee on Finance to the bill to create a Secretary of the Treasury, a Commissioner of the Customs, &c.

The amendment strikes out the new officers. Mr. Hunter resumed his remarks, and was folowed by Mr. Badger. of conference was appointed in both Houses.] Mr. Mason asked for the year and nays on the

sendment, and they were adopted. Mr. Mason asked for a division of the Mr. Atherton moved to lay the bill on the ta Senate bill to provide for the running and mark-ing of the northern boundary of Iowa, was passed.

le, for the purpose of taking up the report of the ommittee of Conference on the appropriation Mr. Hunterasksed for the yeas and nays or his motion; which were ordered, and the mo tion to lay on the table was rejected. Yeas 19,

navs 29. The question was then taken on striking out the 12th section, being the section providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Customs, and decided-yeas 20, nays 33. Mr. Mason moved to amend the bill, by

king out the words "creating a Home Department," and inserting a provision for an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Webster replied. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ber-ien, Mr. Downs, Mr. Niles, and Mr. Dickinson,

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and ordered to a third reading. The bill was then read a third time The question was then put, and decided in

ffirmative-yeas 31, nava 25. Mr. Downs presented the credentials of Pierre ule, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Louisiana, for the term of aix years rom the 4th instant, which were laid on the ta-

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for the military service, made a report; which was conto the passage of private bills. The following curred

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two House, on the civil and diplomatic appropriotion bill, reported that the committee had met, and had come to no decision.

Mr. Fitzgerald presented the credentials of Lew-

Mr. Fitzgerald presented the credentials of Lew-Cass, elected a Senator of the United States om the State of Michigan, to fill the vacancy side of the area from where he usually sits, and not far from Mr. Meade's seat.

caused by his own resignation. Mr. Cass was then sworn, and took his seat. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill for carrying into effect certain provisions of the treaty with Mexico.

The bill was finally passed. A great number of private bills, many of which had before passed the House, were taken up and

House bill to extend the provisions of the act in relation to passenger vessels, was passed. The Senate went into executive session at about half past eleven, and after some time spent therein, the doors were again opened, when

A message was received from the House, at about 121-2 o'clock, communicating the action of that body in relation to the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Civil and Diplomatic Ap-

It authorizes the President to hold and occup all of California and New Mexico acquired by the asintainance of his own power within Piedmont. | treaty with Mexico-to employ such parts of the Naples has not advanced a single step towards the army and navy as may be necessary to preserve settlement of her disputes with Sicily, and it is supposed that matters will remain in "statu quo" and the civil and municipal authority to be exerutil some progress can be made in the negotiapoint-the revenue laws of the U. States, and laws relating to the public lands, applicable, to be ex-tended to this territory—martial law not to be proclaimed except in the trial of persons belonging to

the army and navy.

A protracted debate ensued, in which Messrs Mason, Underwood, Foote, Hamlin, King, Doug-lass and Jefferson Davis participated; and in the course of which various motions were made, but not decided—when it was proposed by Mr. Jeffer-son Davis that the Senate should insist upon its amendments, and ask a committee of conference. His object he stated to be that all that related to California and New Mexico might be stricken out and the passage of the bill so necessary to the op-erations of the government, secured. The debate was further continued by Messre.

Foote, Hunter, Douglass, and Westcott, when, at a quarter past two, Mr. Foote called Mr. Westcott persons of both sexes present. to order, on the ground that the constitutional ex-istence of the thirtieth Congress had terminated, and they were sitting there without a shadow of

Mr. Yulee expressed his doubts as to the constitutionality of their present proceedings, and he, therefore, at half-past 2, moved that the Senate and avowed his willingness to abide by reported against his taking a seat in the United States Senate. The Senate will take action upon the resolution to-morrow. Gen. Shields addressed ate adjourn sine die. its decision.

The yeas and mays were requested, and Mr. Turney requested that the House might be called.
Mr. Webster protested against any such course. They had no power to adjourn without the concur-rence of the other flouse; and should the President go home, they would have the satisfaction of sending him the bill, if it were not until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Measrs. Evans, of Main, Payne, of North Carolina, and Smith, of Indiana, were nominated as Commissioners to aettle the Mexican claims.

Mr. Berrien moved to amend, so as to leave the question as to whether the law of Mexico regulating alavery remains in force in a ceded territory, after the transfer, open, to be decided by the Su-Mr. Butler would sooner lose the appropriation

bill than give his consent to the amendment of the House, though he was ready to strike out all rela-ting to the territories, as suggested by the Senator from Miss.

Mr. Yalee insisted that the Senate could not now recede from their amendemnt, as it had passed from their hands into the possession of the House.

Manilla, Dec. 23.—The prices for goods are still very subject into this bill. It had no business here in the first place, but they could not now strike in the first place, but they could not now strike when there would probably be a large export of Barrier out what they had agreed to, but they might amend thing.

Mr. Foote asked the Senator from Massachuset

to yield the floor to him for a single remark.

Mr. Webster. Certainly, but be short.

Mr. Foote's remarks, in the confusion whic ucceeded, were not heard. Mr. Webster proceeded. The question was whethr this bill was to be lost. For one he was not

ength, when he was called to order by Mr. Cam-

bject. Mr. C. had been explaining the point of order,

and had taken his sest, when he was approached by Mr. Foote, who, with gesticulations, made some remark not heard in the reporters' gallery, but which Mr. Cameron, of course, considered of-

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in deprec

tion of the extraordinary proceeding of the Senate during the past night. He had witnessed disorder

the House, sent to President Polk, and received

arred in, and a joint committee appointed to wait

on the President, who subsequently reported that

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

a sum not exceeding five hundred dotlars be paid

from the contingent fund, to defray the expense of

The House concurred in the 1st, 3d and 4th

amendments of the Senate to the bill providing

that all moneys collected from customs, &c., shall

be paid directly into the Treasury, without deduc-

on or abatement, and to the 2d with a furthe

EVENING SESSION

The only business of Importance transacted in

the House, is noticed in the preceding Senate re-

While the Clerk was in the act of calling the roll there was considerable excitement in the area,

The speaker called upon members to take their seats. Mr. Giddings retired to his own side of the house, and Mr. Mead to his seat.

he was led out into the Seargent-at-arms' room.

After the transaction of some unimportant besiness, the speaker delivered his address, and then

In the Senate to-day, the Vice President was au-

horized to fill the meancies of Regent in the

The Senate has adjourned over until Monday.

10th, 9 A. M .- It is reported that Fitzpatrick

Thos. L. Smith has been appointed Register of

the Treasury vice Mr. Graham.

8 P. M.—Gen. Taylor and Maj. Bliss, to-day re

SENATE.

The Committee on the case of Gen, Shields have

WASHINGTON, March 13, 8 P. M.

He stated that in his letter to Se

WASHINGTON, March 14, 8 P. M.

sign. The subject was finally laid over until

il the nominations sent in yesterday were con ed. Several were cent in to-day of an unim-

ceived the officers of the Army, in full unif

The President has made no further app

Varren, of Iowa, has been appointed 24 Ass

sents, and I have nothing worth telegrap

mithsonian Institute. The obmmittee on Gen. Shields' eligibility

authorized to send for persons and papers.

There were no nominations sent in to day.

WASHINGTON, March 8-8 P. M.

WASHINGTON, March 9, P. M.

the House adjourned sine die,

M. General.

Just before the final adjournment and

acenes occurred during the night session:

taken up and passed.

ill stands passed.

Land Districts.

tem of that body.

Mr. Ashman submitted a resolution, providing

his signature.]
A resolution from the House to adjourn was con

ecede, and do their duty to the country.

The Bill Relating to California.

The following is the act which passed Longress just before its close, to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the territory and waters of Upper California, and to create a collection disis posed to blink—he was prepared to sit out, and id his skirts of responsibility.

Mr. Berrien again addressed the Senate at some

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the revenue laws of the United States be and are hereby extended to and over the main land and waters of all that portion of territory, ceded to the United States by the "treaty of peace, friendship and limits, between the United States of America and the Mexican Repub-lic," concluded on the 2d day of February, in the year 1985, heretofore designated and known as Upper Call-lornia.

by Mr. Poote, who, with gesticulations, made some remark not heard in the reporters' gallery, but which Mr. Cameron, of course, considered offensive, and returned it with a blow in the face with his open hand. Mr. Foote attempted to retaliste in the same way, but Senators in the vicinity interfered. Mr. Cameron, who had risen resumed his seat, and Mr. Foote returned to his.

Mr. Cass said that he had been looking on as a spectator for two or three hours, but had taken no part, because he conceived that the constitutional term of the thirtieth Congress had expired. And he soon after left the Senate, it now being half past three.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Mason's proposition, modified by the acceptance of Mr. Berrien's, and it was decided in the negative—21 to 27.

Mr. Turney, at considerable length, argued that the constitutional existence, not only of the thirtieth Congress, but of the President of the further enucied, That all the ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and waters of the mainland of the territory of Upper California, shall constitute a collection district, by the name of Upper California, and a port of california to entry shall be and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established for said district as an and is hereby established in the convenient point within the territory of the United States, by and with the aprobation of the Senate, by the Secretary of the United States, by and with the analysis of the United States, by and an accollector of the United States, b

The stock is fair with 13% kegs receipts. Tin plate we

Mr. Turney, at considerable length, argued that the constitutional existence, not only of the thirtieth Congress, but of the President of the last four years had terminated, the President of the Senate being now de facio President of the United States.

Mr. Webster was disposed to make one more effort. He was willing to withdraw his motion to concur, if gentlemen were then willing to make the motion to recede from the Senate's amendment, and let the bill stand purely as an appropriation bill.

Mr. Atherton—Mr. Webster yielding the floormoved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment, and then recede from its own amendment, and then recede from its own amendment, and then recede from its own amendment. moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment, and then recede from its own amendecution shall be brought.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall ake effect from and after the 10th day of March next.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP FRANKLIN,-The following additional particulars of the loss of this illfated vessel are derived from a letter in the Boston Courier of Tuesday:-

confusion, revolution, but never before seen order so turned into chaos—never had he before witness-ed a scene which filled him with such painful emo-tions. Without the States and the Union, Califor-Capt. Smith, his first mate, six of the crew, and Thos. Toomey, and Miss Skehan, passengers, (the two last about twenty years of age,) perished in the boat, attempting to land in the serf. Mrs. Skehan was washed from the wreck and drowned, making eleven persons who found a watery grave in this most terrible disaster. The nia was as nothing, and he trusted that they would Mr. Walker insisted that their only course was agree or disagree to the House amendment. The bill from the House to extend the revenuaws over Upper California, and create a collecremainder of the crew and passengers, twenty-one in number, including three small children and two female passengers, were saved in a boat which put off from the n district therein, was taken up and passed. The question was about to be taken on a motion of Mr. Webster to agree to the amendment of the louse, when Mr. Foote again moved that those

The question was about to be taken on a motion by Mr. Webster to agree to the amendment of the House, when Mr. Foote again moved that those Senators whose constitutional term expired at midnight, should not be permitted to vote. Again ruled out of order.

The question was then taken on Mr. Atherton's motion, by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the affirmative, 38 to 7. So the Senate disagreed to the House amendment, and receded from their own amendment, and the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill stands passed without further action by the House, and without any provision in regard to California and New Mexico. Those territories are therefore to be left without other government than they now have, until the next Congress shall assemble. [The bill was signed by the President pro term, of the Senate, and Speaker of the related in a boat which put off from the shore for their relief.

The following is a list of their names: Passengers, Captain George McLane, of St. John's, N. B.; Mr. Bell, horticulturist, living near Boston; Jos. Wells, his sister, Mrs. Susannah Hawkins, wife of John Hawkins, of South Danvers, and her two children, Robert, four years and Jane, one and a half years; Michael Skehan, John Skehan, Pierce Skehan, and his little girl, eleven months old; (the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost ha wife and sister, men old; the last named person lost

LAND WARRANTS .- The following circular ad dressed to Registers and Receivers of Land Offices is interesting to those concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 24, 1849. A question of much importance has arisen in relation to Mexican war bounty land warrante that may be located by bona fide purchasers. First-Where a warrant is forged. Second-Where the assignment or transfer

of members of the House, shall be placed in a suitable position in the Speaker's Room, and that Third-Where the power of attorney is forged Several cases of this description having been resented to the consideration of the Commis-ioner of the General Land Office, he informs me Agreed to—125 to 14.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the buil to established the property of the United States, in which views

Brown & Wittenson & W. Tallmadge, the buil to established the property of the United States, in which views

Brown & Wittenson & W. Tallmadge, the built to established the property of the United States, in which views lish a branch mint in the city of New York, was this department fully concurs. In order therefore, to induce greater caution upon the part of The House took up the amendments of the Sen- purchasers, you will please to show this circular ate to the Naval Appropriation Bill, concurred in some and non-concurred in others. [A committee] Mexican war bounty land warrants, and cause a Rev. Hooren Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois copy of these instructions to be posted in the Hon. A. W. Graham, Bowlingreen. Ky. The House receded from its amendment to the most public position in your office. As these for Wm. Garnery, Glasgow, Ky. Micesota Territorial bill, fixing the likth inst., as geries are believed to be sugmenting in number, C. H. Barnery, Lexington K. the period when it shall go into effect, and so the

this notice is deemed necessary for the protection of the interests of the government and th R. J. WALKER. Secretary of the Treasury.

The Home Department. The principle features of this new departmen are as follows:-

amendment, in which the Senate subsequently concurred, and so the bill stands passed. "It has a Secretary and a Chief Clerk, the former at a salary of \$6,000, and the latter of Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, was passed. Ilt makes the laws applicable to the United States Courts, conform to the \$2,000 per year. Its duties are included in certain bureaus transferred to it from other departments, together with their officers. It takes from State laws in this respect.]
Also, Senate bill to reduce the price of Mine the State Department, the superintendence and ral Lands in the Lake Superior and Chippewa control of the Patent Office; from the Treasury A great number of enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker, returned to the Senate, and there received also the signature of the President pro and Pension offices; from the Navy Department, its pension bureau; from the Executive, the con A great number of Senate bills, not of public trol of the Penstentiary and public buildings .interest, were read the third time and passed, without amendment; and several others with There are doubtless to be added to this, new branches hereafter to be created, one of which amendments, which were returned to the Senate has already been before Congress in another bill, for concurrence.

A half-past 3 P. M., the House took the usual reported by another committee; to-wit: a bureau of statistics of agriculture."

Departed this life, in this city, on Monday evening last, Mas. HANNAH D. SHREVE, aged fifty years, wife of L. L. Shreve, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Robert Andrews, of Flemming county. In the decease of this excellent lady, the so-

loss. For a long series of years she dispensed the most elegant hospitalities with a liberal hand, and was very extensively known, and respected wherever she was known. It was her lot, while in the enjoyment of all that affection, friendship, and wealth could bestow, to be marked out by an insidious disease for its victure with this edition can hardly fail of finding a place in the library of every person fond of elegant literature."—Electric Review.

L. V. COWLING, Review. resolution voting extra pay to the clerks, &c. was under consideration, Mr. Johnson, of Ark. offered an amendment granting \$500 to one of the doorprehension and hope, she gradually faded away keepers, for his expenses in taking home the body of Hon. Jas. A. Black. It was objected to, and Mr. J. made some angry remarks, and, as I underinto the land of shadows, and when, at length death came, she met the dread summons with all that courage and composure which christianity alone can inspire. Generous, confiding, and affable, she won the esteem and love of a very wide circle of friends, whose melancholy plan. death came, she met the dread summons with Mr. J. made some angly remarks, and, as I understand, subsequently accused Mr. Ficklin of opposing his resolution. Mr. F. denied it; but Mr. J., it is stated, persisted, and called him a d—d puppy. a scuffic ensued, and Mr. Inge, of Alabama, struck Mr. F. with his cane over the forehead, causing wide circle of friends, whose melancholy pleablood to flow. When first noticed from my deak, Mr. Johnson was violently pushing Mr. Ficklin over the seats, and both were striking and strugsure it was to watch the hue fading from her cheek and the lustre from her eye, as for months gling. They were immediately surrounded and separated, Mr. Ficklin's face bleeding freely, and the vigor of an excellent constitution impeded the inroads of a most fatal disease. If human sympathy could lighten the load of affliction, then the manly form of her husband, now borne down by the weight of grief, would be relieved of its burden, and those relatives and friends, who feel the bereavement most deeply, would cease to sorrow. But she who was so fondly loved has vanished from our midst, and the nemory of her virtues is all that is left to her survivors; in the hearts of many of whom that memory will be cherished as a treasure more an priceless than pearl, as future years go by.

COMMERCIAL.

RAGGING AND ROPE.-There is a manifest ad nce in the market with an increased demand. The sie of 1,000 colls rope, that had been made several days a considerable sale of Bagging by a manufacturer in the ordeas at 16a164c, and 74c. Sales Friday and Saturday of 175 pieces and 185 coils on orders at lojc, and 74c, and Strices inferior at 15c, and 365 pieces at 15je, and 69 pieces inferior at loge. Sales yesterday of 100 pieces at 154c-cash; and 100 of each on an order at 16c and 8c .-Sales to-day of 55 pieces at 15fc, and 158 pieces at 16c-

The receipts this week amount to 907 pieces, and 1,383 coils. The shipments amount to 1,270 pieces, and 1,875 coils. The stocks left on hand are 6,812 pieces, and 3,913 COTTON AND COTTON YARNS,-The Cotto

market is hospant and prices well sustained. The stock on hand are quite fair again. The receipts this week ar 906 bales. Sales during the week of 216 bales at Sjanje We quote at ffatie, for very interior to fair qua Cotton Butting we quote at 7\$28c. Cotton Yaras are is fair demand, and we quote sales at 5\$, 5\$ and 7\$c, for the different numbers, in lots; retail sales to the country Judge Clayton, of Georgia, has been nominated as 2d Auditor of the Treasury; Henry V. Broom as Register at Green Bay, vice Fisk removed.

In the Senate, Mr. Cathoun moved to amend the resolution of the committee in the case of Gen. Shields, by adding a modification that General Shields was ineligible at the commencement of the term for which he was elected. Along debate ensued. Gen. Shields then offered a letter tendering his resignation. Mr. Webster objected to its reception, and said that he had no bonor now to

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-Prices of Flour remain pr ceipts are light. The receipts are 630 bids. We quot mies in lots, at \$3 56s 4 00; retail mies from stores a 24 0hat 25. Very tittle Wheat arriving and we co to quote at 775 for prime. The receipts of Comune in creasing, and we quote sales from boats, of 2,550 bushels at 2500c in bulk,

GROCERIES-Stocks on hand quite fair in the market. We notice receipts the week of 543 linds, 76 bbis, 4 boxes Sugar; and 1,290

Coffee. Sales through the week of 875 bags Rio Coffee in large lots at Sia7c lighter sales at Ta7je; we quote re tail sales at 6[17]c, as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10 al 2 c; Laguyra at 7a7 c. Sugars are firm at quotations. We quote sales early in the week of 6) hinds at 4 9-16c; 60 hinds at 12a1fc; sales of 175 hhds, in lots at tjatic, as per quality. We quote by the bbi at thatic. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 74a10c for the different numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 607 jc. Plan tation Molasses we quote at 21a26c. We quote sales of 175 barrets, in lots, at quotations, and a sale of 120 tols 25c. Sugarbouse Molasses we quote at 25c/Se, acording to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote ales in lots at figate, and a sale of 160 hoxes at file. Receipts this week 34 boxes. Rice is in fair demand retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales

at 32aapc
HEMP—There is still little or no Hemp coming into market. We hear of light sales from wagons at \$1200 \$130 per ton; also, one other light sale from stores at \$130 a\$140 per ton. Receipts this week of 179 bales. HIDES,-The stocks are light, with a good demand.

We quote considerable sales of Dry-saited at Sasje, sales of Green Hides at 3 ja5c, as per quality. INON, METAL, NAILS AND TIN PLATE-Wequate egular sales of bar Iron at 3g a 4 cents in lota; sales of inferior Iron at 3a3jc. We quote sales Tennessee Hot and Cold Blast Pig-metal at \$20a28 per ton, and a sale of SPtons at \$25. Ohio Iron is held at little higher rates. Nails, sales of Pittsburg at 4 18-160a4je, for the assorted umbers in light lots. Sales in round lots at int 1 lice

mote at \$11 60 in light lots. Receipts this week of 55 boxes. Light sales of Roofing Plate at \$12 per box. Sales of Banca block Tin at 27a29c. LEAD AND SHOT .- The demand is limited with light eccipts. We quote Missouri bar Lead at (falic; sale of Bar Lead from stores at space; sale of Pig Lead from stores at spatje; Kentucky Pig Lead is held at ic. Shot

we quote at \$1 30a\$1 35 per bag, and firm. PROVISIONS AND LARD,-We hear of moderate transactions in Pork, but the depressed rates at the South restricts sales here. During the week we heard of sales of 1,580 bbls in lots, on orders, at \$10 for Mess, and \$9 50 for M. O. Light receipts and sales of Bacon from the ountry, at tjatje, hog-round. Sales from stores at in 64c. for Clear Sides, and 6c for Hams in casks. Fair sales

of Lard at Siasc. TOBACCO-There has been a very decided improvement in the market during the past week, and the sales have hereased. Much of the Tobacco is soft, which is detrimental to its sale. The sales at Todd's Warehouse during the week have amounted to to 145 hhds at the following rates: Firsts, \$4 60, \$5 45, \$5 55, \$5 65; Sec. onds, \$3 25a\$4 50; Common, \$2 40a\$3 25. The sales at the Planter's Warehouse during the week have amounted to 61 hhds, at the annexed rates: Firsts \$4 25a \$5 95; Seconds, \$3 10a84 29: Common, \$2 10a82 90. Sales of Softs at \$3 85a\$4 65.

WCOL-We quote sales in grease from the country at 12a14:. Sales of 1200 lbs pulled Wool at 224a23c from tore. Light sales of tub-washed at 21a22c.

WHISKY-Prices maintained, with fair stocks on hand. Sales Thursday jisst of 123 bbis at the wharf at 16jc, and a light sale at 16jc. Sales Saturday of 175 this at 16ja16je; sales yesterday of 133 bhis at 16ja16je; and a light sale to-day at 16jc. We quote sales of rectified from stores at 15 a16 c. The receipts this week are 500 bbis. We hear of sales of new Peach Brandy from the country at 60c per gallon; sales from stores at 65a75c, Holders of old Peach are demanding \$1a1 25 per gallon. Common Brandy 25c per gallon; French Brandy \$1 25a1 60 per gallon.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, In.

J. Balbwin, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. that in his judgment they are auil and void, and D. M. Dewey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercia Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N.

C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE eighteenth annual exhibition of the Union Liter ary Society of Handrest College, Handver, In., will be held in the College Chapel, on Wednesday evening. The Society would respectfully invite her own friends, as well as those of the Institution and of Literature in general, to attend. Exercises to commence at To'c och,

H. E. THOMAS, Je ILLUSTRATED STANDARD POETS

A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT SPITION OF THE PORTICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE (Collected by Himself.) THE ten volumes of the English Edition, complete in one handaome Svo. volume. Hustrated with seve-ral spiendid Steel Engravings, and a fine Portrait of the

of this standard poet, published in a handsome and enduring form.

during form.

"Happiness of nature and felicity of gentus are the pre-eminent characteristics of the Bard of Erin. Every thing lives, moves and speaks in his poetry. His thoughts are as many and as bright as the insects that people the sun's beam. He exhausts by being inexhaustable.—

Harlief. "Thomas Moore has unquestiously attained the high

ody, in brilliancy of fancy, in warmth and depth of sen-timent, no one is superior to Moore; his celebrated oriental romance, 'Lalia Rookh,' the four tales to which and the framework which unites them have been comciety of Louisville has sustained a very heavy A NEW, COMPLETE AND RESCANT EDITION OF

The Postical Works of Robert Southey, I.L. D.;

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN P. BAST.

MANUPACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market,

C. M. HARRLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. Lezington, Ky. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him-will act as Agent for the collection of money and closing accounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate.

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NEW STRAM FURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.,

LOUISVILLE, NY. W S are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establishment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic-WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop-

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HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, 53, Third Street, near Main missille, Ky. LOUISVILLE MUNIC AND BOOMSTORK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a partnership on the lat day of October last, with Mr. W. C. Permas, have removed their establishment from their late stand, near the corner of Pith and Main atreet, to that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of Louisville, where they will carry on a peneral business in the rale of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STATIONERY. They have in store a large assortment of Piano Portes, of the different styles and prices; Law, Medical, School and Miscellateron Spies and prices; Law, Medical, School and Miscellateron Sheet Nume in the Western country, Musical Instruments, of every description, and the most complete stock of Sheet Nume in the